



1—Greek troops in vicinity of Smyrna advancing against Turks. 2—Members of 1921 class of West Point getting practical training at Camp Dix. 3—Major, veteran coach of Cornell, appointed mentor of America's Olympic track and field teams, and his twin granddaughters.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Entente Allies Discover They Must Defend Poland Against Russian Bolsheviki.

EAST PRUSSIA THREATENED

King Feisal of Syria yields to French—Drys Nominate Watkins—Harding Is Notified and Cox Declares for Wilson's League Policy—Rail Workers Offered Wage Increases.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

International attention was centered during the week on the Russo-Polish situation, in which the diplomats found plenty to disturb their equanimity. In the first place, the Moscow government, replying to the British note asking if it would arrange an armistice with Poland, rejected in substance the British proposals. The Reds declined to go to London for any peace conference, holding that Great Britain is not impartial, and in language so sarcastic that it hurt the feelings of the English statesmen, made it clear that they could deal with Poland direct. Their next move was to send a wireless message to Warsaw expressing regret that Poland had seen fit to deal through the allies and suggesting that conversations on peace be conducted between the two governments without consulting or considering outsiders. So far as is known at this writing, the Poles have not replied definitely to this invitation, but a London report said they had been told to apply for an armistice in order to test the sincerity of Moscow.

Meanwhile, the soviet forces opened a general attack all along the line from the Rumanian border to the Pripiet marshes, and though at first the Poles repulsed them in most places, at one point they broke across the border and were fighting on Polish soil. North of the Pripiet, the Reds moved rapidly and took Grodno. Their evident objective was Warsaw, and the civilians of that city were preparing to take flight, some already having left. American relief organizations were ready to quell the city, and the Red Cross was shifting part of its headquarters to Cracow.

In their advance through Lithuanian territory the bolsheviks seem to be threatening an invasion of East Prussia, and the German government is preparing to defend the region desperately. Fifty thousand of the best reichwehr troops have been mobilized and Berlin feels confident they can prevent an invasion if they can be maintained near the border. The danger, however, is that as the soviet draws near the bolshevik elements in other parts of Germany may break out and cause a scattering of those defense troops and leave open to the Russians the way into East Prussia. No doubt Germany will take advantage of the conditions to take leave to mobilize more of her regular troops, and also it is likely the threat of invasion will bring to light vast stores of concealed arms, including artillery.

Early in the week Ignace Paderewski was made Polish plenipotentiary to Paris and his return to power was taken as evidence that the Poles were willing to make peace with the Russians direct. The musician-statesman was expected to placate Lloyd George and Millerand. Paderewski, Polish chief of state, had refused to withdraw his armies to the lines specified by Lloyd George, insisting that national safety required the holding of the line of Baranowicz-Pinsk-Dubno. As a result of the Spa conference Great Britain and France are pledged to support Poland against Russian aggression, and they intend to give this support in the form of arms and munitions; men also will be supplied if this is considered necessary by British and French missions that have just been sent to Warsaw. But the British

government is greatly vexed with the Poles. Premier Lloyd George on Wednesday gave voice to this feeling in a statement to the house of commons. He said, "If ever a nation in history has gone war mad, that nation is Poland" and characterized its course as reckless and foolish. This, however, he asserted, does not justify the crushing of the new nation, adding: "The whole fabric of European peace depends on an independent Poland. There is no time for the machinery of the League of Nations to interfere. If the bolsheviks overrun Poland and reach the German frontier, they deprive the allies of the entire fruits of victory." If the Russian bolsheviks decline to come to terms, the allies will give material aid not only to the Poles, but also to Gen. Baron Wrangel and others who are fighting the soviet government.

For the present France's trouble in Syria seems to be over. According to a report from Beirut, King Feisal of Syria has accepted all the terms of General Gouraud's ultimatum and it is believed the French can now occupy the territory assigned them without further attacks. Feisal had been informed that Great Britain would not support him, taking the position that his independence is not inconsistent with a French mandate over Syria. At the time he yielded the French troops were ready to move on Damascus, his capital.

Operations in Anatolia ceased for a time. Kemal Pasha and his nationalists being held in check, but in Thrace there were signs of the outbreak of a new Balkan war. The Greeks, to whom western Thrace was awarded, had not advanced far inland, but according to reports Bulgaria, which claimed the territory, was getting into action against them, and had called the class of 1921 to the colors. The Bulgarian irregulars were helping Jafar Tajar, who, with headquarters at Adrianople, is trying to hold western Thrace for Turkey.

It was a lively week in Ireland. Several British officers were assassinated, at least one town was looted and partly burned, and there was desperate fighting in Belfast in which a number of persons were killed. The opposition forces in that city were Sinn Fein and Orangemen employees in the shipyards. Bloody battles in the vicinity of Peiking marked the progress of the civil war in China early in the week, and there came the news that the rebels had been defeated and had given up the struggle against the government.

The Prohibition party met in national convention in Lincoln, Neb., and rather surprised itself by nominating William J. Bryan for president at the first session. The nomination was made by acclamation and came after a stampede of the delegates started by the adoption of a resolution "tendering" the honor to the Nebraska. On Thursday Bryan absolutely declined, so the convention turned to the nomination of Watkins of Germantown, which gave the second place to Del. Leigh Colvin of New York.

Formal opening of the Republican presidential campaign came with the notification of Senator Harding that he was the party's standard bearer and the entire of his region of acceptance. This took place in his home town, Marion, where most of the big party leaders and many thousands of others had assembled. Here are some of the salient points in the senator's speech:

"I believe in party government as distinguished from personal government, individual, dictatorial, autocratic or what not."

"Our vision includes more than a chief executive. We believe in a cabinet of highest caliber, equal to the responsibilities which our system contemplates, in whose councils the vice president, second official of the republic, shall be asked to participate."

"I promise you formal and effective peace so quickly as a Republican congress can pass its declaration for a Republican executive to sign."

"No surrender of rights to a world council or its military alliance, no assumed mandatory however appealing, ever shall summon the sons of this republic to war. Their supreme sac-

rice shall only be asked for America and its call of honor."

"We approve collective bargaining." "Gross expansion of currency and credits has depreciated the dollar. We will attempt intelligent and courageous deflation."

"When competition—natural, fair, impelling competition—is suppressed, whether by law, compact or conspiracy we halt the march of progress, silence the voice of aspiration and paralyze the will for achievement."

"The human element comes first, and I want the employers in industry to understand the aspirations, the convictions, the yearnings of millions of American wage earners."

"War establishes its higher standards for wages and they abide. I wish the higher wage to abide, on one explicit condition—that the wage-earner will give full return for the wage received."

Governor Cox and Franklin D. Roosevelt began the week with a lengthy conference with President Wilson in the White House. After the meeting it was formally announced that the president and the Democratic nominees are in full accord on the League of Nations issue. Governor Cox said:

"We are agreed as to the meaning and sufficiency of the Democratic platform and the duty of the party in the face of the threatened bad faith to the world in the name of America. His thought is still of the war and the pledges we gave to those who sacrificed. What he promised, I shall, if elected, endeavor with all my strength to give."

The president announced that he had found, what he already knew, that Governor Cox and he were "absolutely at one with respect to the great issue of the League of Nations and that he is ready to be the champion in every respect of the honor of the nation and the secure peace of the world."

On Tuesday the Democratic national committee met in Columbus, O., to prepare for the campaign. Mr. Cox's choice for chairman was Edmund H. Moore, his pre-convention manager, but Mr. Moore absolutely declined. The governor then asked the election of former Congressman George White of Marietta, and the committee, most of whose members were said to favor the retention of Homer S. Cummings in the place, yielded and named Mr. White. To comply with the rules laid down by the San Francisco convention, Mr. Moore resigned from the committee and Mr. White was elected in his place. Governor Cox is to be notified on August 7 and Roosevelt two days later.

Whether or not to accept a wage increase of \$900,000,000 yearly, including about \$140,000,000 cash pay, was the proposition put up to the rail workers of the country last week by the United States railway labor board. The long awaited award was announced in Chicago to the representatives of sixteen brotherhoods and unions, and it really did not please them at all, as they demanded approximately twice as much. Some of the members of the grand council were not empowered to accept the award finally, so a referendum vote of the two million rail workers became necessary. The chief of one union, the Order of Railway Telegraphers, rejected the award, and they called for a referendum vote on strike.

Of course the railway executives at once began looking for means to pay the advanced wages, and they already have worked out a schedule of increased rates, both freight and passenger, for presentation to the interstate commerce commission. The passenger increase asked is from one half to one per cent per mile. That for freight will undoubtedly be heavy.

In the death of William K. Vanderbilt in Paris one of America's leading financiers and sportsmen passed. He inherited a large share of the vast estate of his father, and is believed to have left a fortune of between \$50,000,000 and \$100,000,000. Despite his wealth he worked his way up from the bottom in the railroad business.

Another death of the week, interesting but not important, was that of Joachim, youngest son of the former kaiser. Distressed by financial difficulties, he committed suicide in Berlin.

Income and lapsing of appropriations. Every year since 1907, when Oklahoma became a state, an ad valorem tax ranging from 15 cents to the maximum of 25 cents has been levied on state records sold. Last year the levy was 3 1/2 mills.

Revenue collected by the state during the fiscal year ending June 30 to the ad valorem tax brought in \$4,962,000 while of the remaining \$5,855,575 the gross production tax on oil yielded \$3,352,820.

BOLSHEVIKI NEAR GERMAN BORDER

Soviet Forces Are Now Only Forty Miles From Prussian Line.

WARSAW FACES A COLLAPSE

Berlin Is Rushing Troops to the Border—"I'll Talk Armistice in Warsaw," Declares New Leader of the Red Armies.

Berlin, July 24.—Scouting detachments of the soviet armies are reported within about forty miles of the German border, and it is expected Trotsky's cavalry will be at the East Prussian border in 48 hours. Coincidentally with this advance the north wing of the Polish army is being completely turned.

Fear of a soviet sweep across the border has intensified the clamor for a German army of defense, while the radical element in East Prussia are looking toward co-operation with the bolsheviks. German military experts call Trotsky's army the most powerful war machine in the world.

The German minister of defense is already placing detachments of reichswehr at exposed points in East Prussia.

"I'll talk armistice terms with you in Warsaw,"

With these words "Comrade" Tuchacevski, the young generalissimo of the soviet forces, who has replaced the division of Marshal Foch, and M. Vignon, a close collaborator with Premier Millerand, left for Warsaw to arrange for prompt succor to the Poles.

A French mission headed by Jules J. Jusserand, French ambassador to the United States, who is home on leave, with General Weygand, right-hand man of Marshal Foch, and M. Vignon, a close collaborator with Premier Millerand, left for Warsaw to arrange for prompt succor to the Poles.

On the same train and with the same object there was a British mission, headed by Lord Abernethy, British ambassador at Berlin, General Radcliffe and Sir Maurice Hankey.

These missions, it is learned, have full authority to say to the Poles that whatever aid is needed, whether military or financial, or in the nature of supplies, will be forthcoming if the Russian bolsheviks persist in a design to march into distinctive Polish territory.

It is stated unofficially, but on high authority, that this means help for Poland in the form of troops, if they are required.

Already a large number of entente officers are with the Polish army which, it is declared, will be increased according to circumstances with as many divisions of infantry, cavalry, detachments, air forces and artillery as may be transported in due time.

WILL NOTIFY COX ON AUG. 7

Ceremony Will Be Held at Dayton—Roosevelt Notification, August 9.

Columbus, O., July 24.—Democratic National Chairman George White officially announced that Saturday, August 7, has been definitely set as the date for the notification of Governor Cox of his nomination as presidential candidate. Monday, August 9, has also been agreed upon as the date for notifying Franklin D. Roosevelt of his nomination for the vice presidency. Dayton was confirmed as the place for the Cox notification ceremony, and Hyde Park, N. Y., as that for Roosevelt.

FOOD PRICES ON THE RISE

Increase of 2 Per Cent in June Reported by Statistics Bureau.

Washington, July 22.—Retail food prices continue to show "a steady increase," according to the survey of the food budget of the average family for June, made public by the bureau of statistics of the department of labor. An advance of 2 per cent was noted.

BODIES OF 881 HEROES HOME

Twenty-five "War Brides" Also Reach New York City From Overseas.

New York, July 23.—Bodies of 881 American soldiers who died overseas arrived here from Danzig and Antwerp. Twenty-five "war brides" of French and German natives were among the first cabin passengers.

New Polish Cabinet.

Warsaw, July 24.—A governmental upheaval has taken place here with the result that the socialists are in power. Their policy is immediate and drastic economic negotiations with soviet Russia.

To Rush Troops Through Germany.

Paris, July 23.—Should the Russian soviet commander refuse to accept Poland's plea for an armistice allied forces will immediately be rushed to the Russo-Poland front by way of Germany.

Illinois Roads Ask Increase.

Chicago, July 24.—Illinois railroads presented to the public utilities commission a request for an increase in intrastate freight rates, following the increased wages awarded their employees by the labor board.

La Follette Quits G. O. P.

Madison, Wis., July 24.—Senator Robert M. La Follette repudiated the Republican party—the party which elected him governor of Wisconsin—and twice senator from that state—in a signed editorial.

Burned Alive by Turks.

London, July 23.—Fifteen hundred Christian captives from that set by the allies, who gave to the Poles Grodno and other territory now given to Lithuania by the bolsheviks.

To Manage Cox Battles.

Columbus, O., July 22.—George White of Marietta, O., was elected chairman of the Democratic national committee, succeeding Homer S. Cummings of Stamford, Conn. Mr. White has been three times congressman.



James Sloan, known as "Jimmy" to three presidents, Roosevelt, Taft and Wilson, will again become a familiar figure this fall to people who welcome presidential nominees. Jimmy will be Senator Harding's bodyguard throughout the campaign, having resigned from the United States secret service to accept the post.

BOOST TO RAIL MEN

Raise Granted Ranges From 18 to 27 Per Cent.

Seven Railway Unions Accepted Award, Others Favor Referendum Vote.

Chicago, July 22.—Increases ranging from 18 to 27 per cent retroactive to May 1, were granted railway employees through the decision of the United States railroad labor board. Approximately 1,800,000 employees are affected.

The award paying an annual increase of \$900,000,000, is not a uniform increase through all crafts engaged in transportation. Some of the higher paid classes of employees receive merely nominal increases, while the lower grades of employees are more generously dealt with by the board.

The manner in which the \$900,000,000 increase is divided is as follows:

Class of Employees	Amount of Increase	Pct.
Railway clerks and freight handlers	\$10,000,000	25
Maintenance of way employees	\$10,000,000	25
Engine and trainmen	\$15,000,000	23
Railway shopmen	\$25,000,000	19 1/2
Station employees	\$1,282,000	23 1/2
Yardmen and dispatchers	\$4,767,300	23 1/2
Marine employees	\$50,000	20

These amounts, plus the large sum involved in the retroactive feature of the awards, makes the \$900,000,000 which represents the entire increase.

Seven railway unions, including three of the four great transportation brotherhoods, accepted in its entirety the wage award handed down Tuesday morning by the railway labor board.

Seven more voted a referendum to the rank and file, with a recommendation for acceptance. These unions comprise 74 per cent of the men in railway employ.

Two of the remaining organizations ordered a referendum without recommendations.

The Order of Railway Telegraphers, rejected the award and ordered a strike ballot, taken by its membership.

The remaining organization, the Order of Railway Conductors, failed to reach a decision.

VANDERBILT DIES IN PARIS

Prominent American Financier a Victim of Heart Disease, From Which He Had Been Suffering.

Paris, July 24.—William K. Vanderbilt, an American financier, died here Thursday. He had been slowly declining, suffering from heart disease, with complications.

Mr. Vanderbilt's death occurred at six o'clock in the evening. At the bedside were his wife, his daughter, the duchess of Marlborough; his two sons, William K. Jr., and Harold, and Dr. Edmund Gros, the family physician in Paris.

The funeral will be held on Monday next from the American church, in the Avenue d'Alma. The body later will be taken to the United States, where it will be buried in the family plot on Staten Island.

JUDGE GARY IS OPTIMISTIC

Business Prospects Best in Six Years—Labor Efficiency Is on the Increase.

New York, July 23.—Judge E. H. Gary said that he had not felt so optimistic regarding business for six years. He said he had been surprised recently at the increased efficiency of labor in the steel mills. Labor has at last realized its responsibility. It seems that the turn has come, he declares.

Take Big Haul of Whisky.

Toledo, O., July 26.—Federal agents Friday night made the biggest whisky seizure in the history of this section of the state when they confiscated 115 cases valued at \$207,500 on a railroad siding at Lang, O.

Poland Seeks U. S. Aid.

Washington, July 23.—Poland has asked the state department to formally announce to the world that the nation has "the moral support" of the United States in its battle with the Russian bolsheviks.

Orders Cars for Grain Handling.

Washington, July 23.—The far service commission ordered the diversion of 25,000 empty box cars from eastern and southeastern territory to western lines to handle the grain crops for a period of 30 days.

Germany to Live Up to Pact.

Berlin, July 23.—The present German government would carry out the agreement entered into with the allies at Spa. Dr. Walter Simons, the foreign minister, declared in an interview here.

Irish Town of Tuam Sacked.

London, July 23.—The Irish town of Tuam was sacked and all the shops were burned, said a Skibbereen dispatch to the London Star. Officer Carey of the Royal Irish Constabulary was assassinated at Dunmore.

French Chamber Vote Confidence.

Paris, July 22.—The chamber of deputies voted confidence in the government on the results of the conference at Spa between the allied chiefs and the representatives of Germany. The vote was 420 to 152.

MANY DIE IN BELFAST RIOTS

Unionists and Sinn Feiners Clash, Despite Efforts of Military.

DEATHS KNOWN TO TOTAL TEN

Bitterness of Feeling in the Irish City Seems to Be on the Increase—Whole Sections in the Hands of Looters.

Belfast, July 26.—Soldiers found it necessary to use machine guns against rioters in fighting throughout the city. In the Falls road district the Sinn Feiners were sniping soldiers and police from roofs and windows of houses. The troops returned the fire. It is stated that the wounded persons in the night's fighting total more than 100. Thirty arrests were made.

Three unionists were shot dead by Sinn Fein snipers and another man's head was blown off. A man helping to carry the body of one of the dead men into a house was slain. Ten persons have been killed in the rioting. Shooting was renewed during the morning in the Kashmir street area, where bitter fighting occurred Thursday night in clashes between unionists and Sinn Feiners, with military intervention. Early in the morning the hostilities in this district one man was reported wounded by a shot that passed through the window of his home.

The disorders, which started Wednesday, after some Sinn Fein workers in a shop were attacked, were renewed at frequent intervals. Throughout the afternoon the military was engaged on Falls road in erecting barbed wire entanglements across the fronts of shops wrecked in Wednesday night disturbances and posting large detachments of troops at certain danger spots.

Soldiers with fixed bayonets patrolled the disturbed streets and many demonstrations which might have led to serious results were thus interrupted. Looting and smashing of windows prevailed, spirit, groceries, and licensed premises being especially singled out.

There was serious rioting at Balnabridge, the home of Colonel Smyth, who was assassinated a few days ago. The offices of a news agency were set afire and destroyed.

A majority of the employees of the Balnabridge factories have demanded the expulsion of the Sinn Fein workers, the management in each case being obliged to close down the work.

An Irish volunteer named Seamus Cogan was shot through the head and two other soldiers were dangerously wounded when the motorcar in which they were speeding past a military cycling party was fired on by the soldiers. The cycling party was proceeding along the road when the automobile approached at a fast pace. Disregarding demands to halt, a fusillade was directed at the car. The motorcar party returned the fire, but continued to dash on.

Turning a bend in the road, after pursuing the automobile, the cyclists found it deserted, with the wounded men lying nearby. It developed later that the occupants of the car included a party of Sinn Fein police in charge of a patrol.

Bellina, July 26.—Police Sergeant Armstrong was shot dead and Constable Regan seriously wounded during an exchange of shots with a masked mob.

AUSTRIA BANS COMMUNISTS

Bela Kun and His Associates Held at Stettin on Orders From Vienna Government.

London, July 26.—Austria will refuse to allow the party of communists of which Bela Kun is a member to re-enter the country, according to a wireless message received here from Vienna. Consequently, it is said, the communists, who have been removed from a steamer on which they were to travel from Stettin to Russia, will be temporarily accommodated at Stettin, where their future treatment will be decided when the attitude of the Austrian government is finally determined.

SOLDIERS MAY AID HARVEST

France Considers Sending Troops to Help Gather the Crops—Farm Labor Scarce.

Paris, July 26.—A proposal to send groups of soldiers into the agricultural districts to aid in gathering the harvest is being considered by the minister of war. France's harvest promises to be a good one, but there is a great scarcity of farm laborers.

Ask Fare Increase.

Washington, July 24.—An increase of 20 per cent in passenger fares and 50 per cent in Pullman charges was asked of the interstate commerce commission by the railroads to cover part of the \$800,000,000 wage award.

Mrs. Cornwallis-West Dead.

Millford, England, July 24.—Mrs. Cornwallis-West, wife of the late Col. William Cornwallis-West and mother of the princess of Pless and the duchess of Westminster, died at Arnewood, near here, after a long illness.

Younger Bergdoll Gives Up.

New York, July 23.—Erwin R. Bergdoll, who disappeared from his Philadelphia home about two years ago and since that time has been sought on charges of draft evasion, surrendered at Governor's Island.

Urges Release of Debs.

Denver, Colo., July 23.—Christensen, Farmer-Labor party candidate for president, telegraphed an appeal to Senator Harding and Governor Cox to join him in demanding that President Wilson release Debs.

Greeks and Bulgars Clash.

Constantinople, July 22.—Greek officials say they have not yet started the movement into eastern Thrace. There are unverified rumors that the Greeks are having clashes with the Bulgarians.

Raid Bank and Get \$20,000.

Minneapolis, N. D., July 22.—Five men held up and robbed the bank of Oberon, N. D., near here, and escaped with \$20,000 in cash and Liberty bonds. The outfit and safe of the bank were wrecked.

CHANCELLOR FEHRENBACH



Latest photograph of Feihrenbach, the new German chancellor, who led the Germans' unsuccessful fight at Spa to reduce the allies' demands for coal.

NEGRO KILLED SEVEN

Convicted Murderer Confesses to Other Crimes.

Committed So Many Burglaries That He Cannot Enumerate or Remember Them.

Los Angeles, Cal., July 28.—Mose Gibson, negro, sentenced to hang for the murder of Roy Trapp, Fullerton, Cal., rancher, has confessed to seven murders and so many burglaries he could not enumerate them, according to a telephone message received by Sheriff John C. Cline of Los Angeles county from Sheriff J. E. Jackson of Santa Ana. Sheriff Jackson has just returned from taking Gibson to the penitentiary at San Quentin.

Four murders to which Jackson said Gibson confessed are: Roy Trapp, rancher, Fullerton, Cal.; Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Earheart, Phoenix, Ariz., last month, and J. R. Revis, white restaurant man, at Station House Junction, La., 12 years ago.

Sheriff Jackson later said the three other murders admitted by Gibson were those of a woman at Orange City Junction, Fla., killed in November, 1919; a watchman at a sugar mill at Gramercy, St. James parish, La., murdered in November, 1910, and a stockowner at Waggoner, Griddle county, La., killed in November, 1910.

Admissions that he committed "thousands" of burglaries, obtaining sums from a few cents to \$100, were made by Gibson, according to the sheriff.

Gibson was arrested in Topoca, Ariz., for the murder of Trapp, and for an assault on Mrs. Trapp. He was brought here, pleaded guilty to the murder charge, and was sentenced to hang September 24.

ITALY MAKES BEST OF SPA

Foreign Minister Tells Chamber of Deputies of Alternatives of Occupying the Ruhr.

Rome, July 24.—Detailing the results of the Spa conference to the chamber of deputies Count Siorza, foreign minister, declared none of the great powers was "quite satisfied," but that on the other hand, none of them was "altogether dissatisfied," and that from Italy's point of view it marked a fortunate stage in the re-settlement of Europe.

"We could have refused Germany the loan represented by the difference between the minimum price of coal imposed by the treaty and the actual price," said the foreign minister, "but we would have had to occupy the Ruhr. I did everything possible to prevent the conference from breaking up and to guide Europe in a more secure and fruitful path."

MAKE APPEAL TO PRESIDENT

Illinois Coal Operators Seek Help of Chief Executive in Effort to Avert a Strike.

Washington, July 24.—Representatives of the Coal Operators association of Illinois appealed to President Wilson to use his good offices in an effort to prevent the spread of a strike of miners in the central competitive field. The delegation, headed by E. C. Seales, president of the association, discussed the situation with Secretary Tamm and is understood to have left a memorandum for the president.